

SCUTELLARIA EPILOBIIFOLIA Hamilton, Mon. Gen. Scut. 32 (1832).
S. galericulata of Am. authors, not L.

Two striking color-variations occur:

Forma **rosea** (Rand & Redfield), n. comb. *S. galericulata*,
 forma *rosea* Rand & Redfield, Fl. Mt. Desert, 137 (1894).

Forma **albiflora** (Millsp.) n. comb. *S. galericulata*, forma
albiflora Millsp. Fl. W. Va. 428 (1892).

Parallel color-forms of *S. lateriflora* are:

S. LATERIFLORA L., forma **rhodantha**, n. f., corolla rosea. TYPE:
 alluvial thickets and woods near mouth of Dartmouth River, Gaspé
 Co., Quebec, August 26 and 27, 1904, Collins, Fernald & Pease in
 Gray Herb.

S. LATERIFLORA, forma **albiflora** (Farwell), n. comb. *S. lateri-
 flora*, var. *albiflora* Farwell, Mich. Acad. Sci. Ann. Rep. xix. 249
 (1917).

GRAY HERBARIUM.

CORRECTIONS IN NOMENCLATURE.

OLIVER ATKINS FARWELL.

CAREX GIGANTEA, Rudge, Trans. Linn. Soc. VII. 99. pl. 10, f. 2,
 1804. Rudge's name has been adopted by Robinson & Fernald in
 Gray's New Manual and by Mackenzie in Britton & Brown's 2nd
 Ed. of the Illustrated Flora for the plant named by L. H. Bailey,
C. grandis, i. e., the *C. gigantea* of Dewey. An examination of Rudge's
 plate shows an achene with the width and length about equal and with
 knobbed angles, the knobs of the lateral angles being faintly shown
 but that of the intermediate angle is quite prominent. It is a very
 good illustration of the achene of *C. lupuliformis* Sartwell. The
 achene of *C. grandis* Bailey, as illustrated by Robinson & Fernald,
 l. c. p. 250, f. 541, and by Britton & Brown, l. c. 441, f. 1109, is de-
 cidedly different; the width is much greater than the length, the
 angles are broadly rounded but not knobbed, and the general out-
 line is transversely oblong while that of *C. gigantea* Rudge is rhom-
 boidal or kite-shaped. It seems, therefore, that Bailey was quite
 right in considering *C. gigantea* Dew. to be a species distinct from
C. gigantea Rudge. These two forms and *C. lupulina* are best
 considered as varying forms of one widely distributed polymorphous
 species to which "*gigantea*" is the earliest name applied, and most
 appropriately so.

C. GIGANTEA Rudge l. c. (*C. lupuliformis* Sartwell in Dew. Amer. Journ. Sci. (II), 9, 29, 1850; *C. lupulina* var. *polystachya*. Schw. & Torr. Ann. Lyc. 1, 337, 1825).

Forma a. **minor** n. f. pistillate spikes narrow and slender, the perigynia being smaller, 10–11 mm. in length and proportionately narrower. Throughout the range of the species. Harris, Oakland Co., Michigan, Billington & Farwell, No. 5064, July 13, 1918.

The typical form of the species with much larger spikes and longer perigynia (13–20 mm. long) was not found in the vicinity. This form as found at Harris is smaller than the species in all its parts, but I am informed by Mr. Harold St. John, late of Harvard University, that only the perigynia and spikes are constant in their smaller size.

Var. 1. *LUPULINA* (Muhl) Farwell, Rept. Comm. Parks, Detroit, 11, 39, 1900.

Forma a, **pedunculata** (Dew.) n. f. (*C. lupulina*, Muhl. var. *pedunculata*, Dew. in Wood, Bot. and Flor. 376, 1870).

Forma b, **Bella-villa** (Dew.) n. f. (*C. Bella-villa*, Dew. Amer. Journ. Sci. (II) 41, 229, 1866).

Var. 2, **grandis** (Bailey) n. var. (*C. grandis*, Bailey, Mem. Torr. Bot. Club, 1, 13, 1889).

C. RETRORSA, Schw. var. **Bradleyi** (Dew.) n. comb. (*C. Hartii*, var. *Bradleyi*, Dew. Amer. Journ. Sci. (II) 41, 226, 1866; *C. retrorsa*, var. *Hartii* (Dew.) A. Gr. Man. 600, 1867).

C. RETRORSA, Schw. var. **gigantoides** (Dew.) n. comb. (*C. lupulina*, var. *gigantoides*, Dew. l. c. 328; *C. retrorsa*, var. *Macounii* (Dew.) Fernald, RHODORA 3, 55, 1901).

The above changes are necessary under the International Rules of Nomenclature.

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY, PARKE, DAVIS & Co., Detroit, Mich.

TWO RECENT PUBLICATIONS ABOUT MUSHROOMS.—We are somewhat late in registering an appreciation of Mr. L. C. C. Krieger's colored plates of mushrooms which were made available to a large public in the May, 1920, number of the National Geographic Magazine. The artist, who is also an accurate and earnest student of this group of fungi, was so long a resident of Massachusetts, where for many years he was employed in making drawings for Dr. Farlow, in Cambridge, that his work may almost be counted as that of a New Englander. Indeed, some of the drawings now published are recognizable as dating from the time when he was one of us. Those who were privileged to see the work that he was then doing, so faith-